# WILL PROBABLY TALK PEACE.

A Momentous Event in the German Reichstag.

BISMARCK TO SPEAK TO-DAY.

Europe Anxiously Waiting - Comments of the London Press-Probable Discovery of Thomas a Becket's Bones.

What the Chancellor Will Say.

[Copyright 1884 by James Gordon Bennett.] Berlin, Feb. 5 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE |-Bismarck's speech to-morrow, it is generally expected, will be of the most peaceful character. In fact, in effect, precisely like his conversation telegraphed to the Herald last week. It may be also that he will disown the unfortunate semi-officials which caused the war alarms and place on their snoulders the responsibility of Europe's anxiety. The tone the German provincial press has been less anxious to-day. The bourses also showed a firmer feeling. The probabilities are, therefore, that to-morrow Germany enters on a period of optimism likely to lest some months though it is fairly certain that the nature of the speech to be then made will not be absolutely fixed until Bismarck stops speaking as disproving the statement that the publication of the Austro-German treaty will have a permanent peaceful effect. I have satisfactory authority for stating that during the whole period in which Russin transferred troops to the frontier all the details of the treaty were as well known to the czar and his chief military advisors as they were known to Bismarck. when in January, 1887, he said in the Reichstag: "Our friendship with Russia remains undistrubed. We expect from Russia neither an attack nor an unfriendly policy." It is said here that a portion of the most offensive Russian military transfers were carried on without the czar's knowledge, or at least before their threatening nature was fully comprehended. There is, however, no idea that these officials will be disgraced, and, regardless of all assurances which may be privately given by the chancellor, there is little hope expressed that any decidedly peaceful action can be expected from Russia. At 9 a. m., New York time, Bismarck is expected to begin his speech upon which the fate of 5,000,000 soldiers depends.

### FULL OF GRAVITY. Comments of This Morning's London Papers on the "War Crisis."

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Feb. 6, 4 a. m .- | New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |-All the morning papers devote great space to what the headlines call the "war crisis." For instance the Standard has four columns of different continental dispatches and thus concludes a leader: "The facts are patent Germany and Austria are allied and avowedly preparing against the possibility of an attack by Russia which is notoriously arming for a struggle with some power. Germany and Austria have now said, as plainly as they well can, that, in their opinion, the Russian armaments are directed against themselves. Thus, a diplomatic conflict between them has begun and in that diplomatic conflict, one side or the other must consent to be worsted unless it chooses to run the risk of having to fight. We must do the emperor of Russia the justice to confess that he is jealous and sensitive of his honor in the old signification of that word; so is the German emperor, so is Prince Bismarck. The controversy, therefore, is a dangerous one and Europe will watch its progress with anxiety and alarm."

The News has a perfectly non-committal article. The Times devotes four columns to continental specials, which mainly hint beligerency. Its leader on the subject declares: "At this juncture Signor Crispi's speech in the Italian chamber on Saturday is important, for it seems to have been interpreted by some of his hearers as foreshadow ing some active step on the part of the allied powers toward calling Russia to account for warlike preparations. If this interpretation of the tenor of his speech is accurate it adds appreciably to the gravity of the situation.'

# BECKET'S BONES.

Probability That They Have Been Discovered at Canterbury.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] Loxpon, Feb. 5 .- New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE !- I became today a Canterbury pilgrim and visited the an cient cathedral in consequence of a published report that excavations beneath its subterranean chapel had resulted in discovering the long-searched-for bones of Thomas a Becket. I found the immense and complicated edifice, sometimes called "A world of masonry." fairly bathed in spring-like sunshine. This seemed to beam particularly benignantly through eight out of the bundreds of windows. These eight contained stained glass commemorative of acts in the life of the great ecclesiast there assassinated eight centuries ago. The sunshine could not, however, reach the form of the famous Black Prince, nor that of Archbishop Langton, of Magna Charta fame among the hundreds of buried greatness The morning service was proceeding when i entered the vast interior, so almost exhaust less in historic interest. Archdeacon Smith with five canons in attendance, was preach ing from the parable of the Sower, his feeble voice curiously echoing through the vast pile. It was St. Agatha day. Afterwards a choir of twenty-two voices and the grand organ furnished soul-stirring music. After the service ended and there had been dispersed a congregation really large enough to fill an average church, but which in the colossal edifice looked like a handful of lilliputians, I captured a verger, who was put through a pleasant cross-examination He showed the indubitable spot where the primate was assassinated. Of course the once famous shrine was gone sacrificed-with carvings and statuaries and windows to Cromwellian times, when the roundhead soldiers stabled their horses there and bivouncked in the transcepts and chapels. The pavement around the spot is made, however, sufficiently monumental by having been worn down by the knees of the crowds of worshipers that during at least centuries had thereat offered myriads of prayers and ablutions. Those are the verger's phrases. I did not ask him about the tens of thousands of American sight-seers who had rubbed sole leather thereabouts very abiutionless. It had long been a disputed question among ecclesiastics and antiquaries at what spot Thomas a Becket was there

buried. Began the verger: "We-" and he placed stress on the pronoun, "began excavations in the crypt beneath the spot where the-" it was on his lips to say "old chap," but he said - "bishop fell on the pavement above tis."

To cut short his longprosy story, his Canterbury tale as it were, amounted to this:

At one stage in the excavations last week the cautiously handled picks struck upon something very hard, which soon proved to be the tomb of Thomas Brawardine, a Canterbury arch bishop of 1349. The skull and scepter were] intact and the inscriptions settled his identity. Not far away the pickaxes again struck hardness and hollowness. The obstacle proved to be the lid of a stone coffin. When denuded of earth and the lid raised it contained not only a skull and bones but broken bits of an altar piece. The skull showed a breakage near the forehead, as if by violence. The cathedral ruthorities immediately opined that at least they had found the remains of the old chancellor and primate. The skull and bones and probably pieces of the altar shattered by the death blow were then reverently taken to the house close by of Mr. Austin, a zealous antiquarian and the official surveyor to the dean and chapter. A few days ago he had the skeleton and rearranged altar piece photographed. As yet there is only a negative. These remains are in his drawing-room, lying on a smooth board covered by cloth. They are put together in almost perfect shape. During the coming week Prof. Huxley and several anatomical experts have promised to come, and by measuring and comparison of what they know of the stature of the primate, obtain reasonable conjectures. The remains have been examined by Gilbert and Arthur William Becket, sons of the old editor of Punch. The former is the author of the libretto of the opera, "The Canterbury Pilgrim." The latter is on the staff of Punch and a barrister, Both are descendants of the old ecclesiast, The latter son said, lawyer-like, "The cathedral authorities committed trespass, They should never have removed the remains from the cathedral precincts." Dean Stanley has left on record that Becket's remains were certainly buried in an iron coffin, which throws doubt on its validity. In a short time the interesting question will perhaps be set-

### A Paris Clothing House Burned.

visit Canterbury.

tled. Meantime Canterbury inn keepers are

happy over a probable new enticement to

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] Pagis, (via Havre) Feb. 5 .- (New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |-At 7 p. m. an alarm of fire was raised in the very center of Paris at the Magasins de la Belle Jardiniery, one of the largest ready-made tailoring establishments in Europe. Five minutes later the fire engines began to arrive on the scene from the neighboring fire station Boulevard du Palais and the station in the rue Jean Jacques Rousseau. An immense crowd collected round the big shop, which stands at the corner of the quay on the Seine near Pont Neauf. The fire broke out simultaneously from four or five points on the ground floor and in the cellars, where huge quantities of flannels and other goods were stored, thus pointing to arson. Colonel Conston, head of the Paris Pompiers, himself was on the spot busy with his men trying to get the fire under control with ten or twelve fire engines. At 10 o'clock the fire was checked. A huge quantity of goods were ruined. The damages are estimated at about 500,000 francs, said to be covered by insurance. Five pompiers were half suffocated and carried off to be attended to. No

### THROWN FROM THE TRACK. Four Persons Killed and Several In-

jured in a Pennsylvania Wreck. MEADVILLE, Pa., Feb. 5.—An evpress train on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad, was thrown from the track by a tion, N. Y., early this morning. The following persons were killed: Miss Hattle Ab-bott, aged 17, of Sheffield, Ill.; George Ellis, Meadville, Pa., conductor of freight train and James Dean, of Merdville, Pa., brake

man of the freight train.

The injured were: Mrs. Cyra Beatty, Sheffield, Ill., left shoulder and body bruised; Miss Bessie Batty, Sheffield, Ill., right arm cut and bruised. Several others were injured more or less seriously, but

Condition of Wyoming Cattle. Douglas, Wyo., Feb. 5 .- [Special Tele gram to the BEE. ] -The editorial in the BEE of the 2nd inst., entitled "Cattle Losses in he West," is a mistake as regards reference made therein to Wyoming. Douglas is practically the center of the stock growing interests of the territory and from all obtainable evidence I feel safe in asserting that thus far this has been the most favorable winter for stock in the past five years. There has been absolutely no loss as yet. There has been very little snow and no storms. only a few days severe cold weather without wind. The recent blizzard did not touch the territory at al. Range riders report no dead animals. I conversed to-day with a stockman who has just returned from a trip of 700 miles north and west who says he did not se half a dozen dead animals altogether. Ther was some snow and light losses in extremnorthwestern Wyoming, but the territory as a whole has not suffered in the least. The mercury has not been so low as zero in three weeks and cattle on the Laramie plains and in the Platte, Big Horn and Powder river valleys are in splendid condition,

Henry George Supports Cleveland. Washington, Feb. 5.-In an interview to day Henry George said: Cleveland has set his face clearly in the direction of free trade He is even now in advance of his party and has made the issue. It cannot be dodged or evaded. I am with the administration and opposed to a third party presidential candidate as long as the istration and the democratic party to toward freedom. I have a strong belief that President Cleveland is a far more radica man than his party or even his message that he will at the opportune moment take a stride that will make his last advance look msignificant.

The Texas Capitol Dedication. Austin, Tex., Feb. 5 .- The board of direc tors of the Texas International and Inter State Drill association have issued an official circular containing a prospectus, list of prizes and regulations governing the inter-state encampment and civic celebration to be held in this city from May 14 to 19, in honor of the dedication of the new capitol building.

The money prizes offered aggregate \$26,000 An Embezzling Treasurer Caught. TORONTO, Feb. 5.-Israel Lucas, the ab sconding treasurer of Anglaize county, O. and his wife were arrested here to-night Lucas was living under the name of L. Wise When he left the United States on August 27 ast he had \$32,000 in his possession.

# For Grant's Monument.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—The Grant Monument Association has issued a circular addressed to artistic architects and sculptors, inviting competitive designs for a monument to be erected over General Grant's grave, to cost \$500,000. Prizes are offered.

Steamship Arrivals. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5. - Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Arrived-The Nederland, from Antwerp.

New York, Feb. 5.-Arrived-The Zaan dam, from Amsterdam.

Killed in a Saloon. SHREVEFORT, La., Feb. 5 .- W. C. Farmer, a commercial traveler from St. Louis, was shot and killed last night in a saloon by one Charler Parker from Georgia. Fnrmer's friends live at Ashley, Ill.

ON BEHALF OF THE BIVALVE. Senator Platt Introduces a Bill in the

THE FIGHT ABOUT PURE LARD.

Interest of Oysters.

White of Indiana Makes a Good Showing in His Contest For a Seat in the House-The Telephone Cases.

For the Protection of Oysters. WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, ]

513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5. Senator Platt, of Connecticut, has introluced a bill directing the prosecution of inquiries by the commissioner of fish and fishries is respect to the distinction of oysters in the natural oyster beds lying within the waters and jurisdiction of the United States by star fish, winkles and other animals destinctive to oyster life. The bill provides for an appropriation of \$10,000 for this purpose and requires the fish commissioner to report to the next congress whether any and what protective measures should be adopted to protect oysters.

THE FIGHT ABOUT PURE LARD. The second engagement of the lard war took place at the department of agriculture Saturday afternoon. The first engagement occurred in the room of the senate committee on agriculture ten days ago, when the lard manufacturers of the country were given a hearing upon the bill which was introduced by Senator Dawes and which proposed to place it on the same footing as the manufacture of eleomargarine. At that hearing a man by the name of Kimball, representing a Boston establishment which pretends to furnish the only pure lard manufactured in this country, astounded the committee by making that claim. Senator Plumb asked him if he could substantiate that statement. The man said he could.
"Can you name twenty respectable manu

facturers who adulterate their lard?" asked

Senator Plumb.
"I can," said the man.

"I can," said the main.
"Can you name one hundred?"
"I can," said Kimball.
"Well," replied Senator Plumb, "twenty will be sufficient; give us the list."

Mr. Kimball was not prepared to give the list just then and wanted time. He was given two weeks to name twenty manufac-turers of impure lard, and a circus is ex-pected whenever he announces the names. Mr. Duane R. Fox. of Washington, who is poking after the interests of N. K. Fairbank & Co., of Chicago, has been paying some attention to Mr. Kimball since he made that as-sertion and discovered yesterday that he had

peen to the agricultural department with wenty samples of lard which he wanted to have analyzed at the expense of the government by Wednesday next, the day on which the agricultural committee meets. Mr. Wiley, the chemist of the department said he could not have the work done in that time and would not be able to furnish an analysis of he specimens until the last of the month Mr. Fox then stepped upon the scene in the company of Representative Phelan, of Mem-phis, and asked the commissioner of agricul-ture to require Mr. Kimball to submit with each sample of lard an affidavit setting for the manufactory from which it came and the circumstances under which it was ob-tained. Mr. Kimball declined to do this. Mr. Fox then asked for a list of the manufacturers represented by the samples of lard submitted by Mr. Kimball. This the latter also refused to give. Mr. Fox then appealed to the commissioner, who thought his proposition was fair, and notified Mr. Kimball that he would be required to furnish the informa-tion called for, Mr. Kimball declined to broken frog while passing Steaniburg sta- obey the direction of the commissioner and was given until Monday morning. Mr. Fox requested that the commissioner of agricuare go into the open market and purchase a much lard as he liked bearing the brand o Fairbank & Co. and analyze that instead o accepting the samples furnished by Kimball which he claims are cooked for the occasion

THE TELEPHONE CASES.

It is said that Chief Justice Waite is en gaged in preparing the opinion of the supreme court in the telephone cases and that there is a possibility that it may be read in court to grow. But it is more probable that the incement will be postponed until after the February adjournment.

A CASE OF INOCUOUS DISCETUDE. It appears that General Scofield has succeeded in obtaining a suspension of Secretary Endicott's order issued early in the presen idministration prohibiting officers of the army remaining on staff duty more than four years. Captain J. P. Sawyer, of the First artillery, completed his fourth year of service as a member of General Scotledd's staff more than two weeks ago, and it was expected that he would be ordered to other service, but he has not been, and it is understood that he will not be No official order has been issued from the department revoking the cast iron reform or modifying its provisions so as to excuse Captain Sawyer or any one eise, but it is said to be in the condition of innocuous dis-

MR. INGALLS SHOULD EXPLAIN. The New York Heraid today says: A dis-agreeable story is discussed here among sen-ators in relation to the selection by Mr. Ingalls as acting president of the senate of the special committee on the Pacific railroad commission report. In the selection of the standing committees in the senate the two parties meet separately in caucus and each side selects the members for that side for each committee and the president of the sen ate names the lists which are then handed to him from the two sides. In making up spe cial committees a similar custom has long prevailed, the caucus committee of each side in a more or less formal consultation fixing upon the men for the committee. When the special committee on Pacific railroads was ordered by the senate, Senator Beck, as chair man of the democratic cancus committee, after consulting with his fellow democratic sen ators and with their agreement, made the list of democrats for that committee. The names thus fixed on by the democratic sen ators to represent them on the special com-mittee were Schators Cockerill, Harris and Gray. These names Senator Beck handed to senator Ingalis, the acting president of the senate, and of course supposed that the names could be announced by him, according to the custom of the senate. To the astonishment of the democratic senators Mr. Ingalls, without warning to Mr. Beck, named Senators Morgan, Butler and Hearst for the democratic side of the committee. There is a strong feeling among anticorrection senat. strong feeling among anti-corporation senat ors on both sides of the senate that Mr Ingalls owes it to himself as well as Senator Beck to explain why he declined to take the regularly presented democratic list and with out notice to the democrats substituted one of

his own.

WHITE A PROBABLE WINNER. If there has been any doubt heretofore as to the outcome of the contested election case of Lowry against White, of Indiana, there is The house devoted yesterday of consideration of this case and adjourned with-out having reached a vote, but there were chough signs to point very conclusively which way the wind is blowing. W. Bourke Cockran, of New York, who had a wide reputation as an orator before he came to Washington, was the first democrat heard in behalf of White. He said that there was no question of law involved, but simply a ques-tion of fact. He called attention to the state-ment that the record of a court is not a part of the judgment, but simply an evidence of such judgment. In this case Mr. White was either naturalized in 1865 or he was a perjurer. He (Cechran) had read the speeches care-fully on both sides and he had failed to find a single imputation made against the character of Mr. White. On the contrary, he had been exceedingly popular with all clusses of citizens for more than thirty years and had fought and bled for his country. He preferred to believe that a man who had served his country so well as Mr. and who came to congress with an undisputed majority of 2,500 votes was not a

perjurer, but that, on the contrary, he was really naturalized and entitled to his seat. He should therefore, vote against the report of the majority of the committee on elections. Mr. Cockran made an eloquent speech and was frequently applauded. The applause came from democrats as well as from republicans, and it was evident that from repub-licans, and it was evident that he produced an excellent effect. He was followed by Judge Wilson, of Minnesotta, a democrat, and one of the most learned lawyers in the north-west, who made a strong argument, from a legal standpoint, in which he maintained the right of Mr. White to retain his seat. These were the only democratic speeches made in support of White on the floor, but there were support of White on the floor, but there were a great many democratic members who are ready to vote for White. It is predicted that there will be at least twenty and possibly thirty democratic votes cast against the majority of the committee. Among these are Randall of Pennsylvania, McAdoo of New Jorsey, Wilson, Rice and McDonald of Minnesota, Morse and Collins of Massachusetts, McShane of Nebraska, Brice and Cockran of New York, Ford of Michigan, Weaver of Jowa and several others. Michigan, Weaver of Iowa and several others White's friends assure him that he will have a majority of at least fifteen and perhaps twenty-five in his favor. The fact that he had 2,500 majority, and that the only man in his district, democrat or republican, who asks that he be unseated, is Lowrey, the man so unpopular that he lost nearly five thousand votes of his party, is a strong card in Mr. White's favor. No vote will probably be taken before Tuesday.

Penny S. Heath.

# Congressional Probabilities.

□ Washington, Feb. 5.—The education bill begins its fifth week of consideration in the senate to-morrow, and Mr. Call has the floor for a speech upon it. It is likely to be set aside temporarily as heretofore for a variety of purposes.

Senator Saulsbury proposes to call up to morrow his resolution relating to interna-tional coinage for debate and action.

Senator Platt has given notice of his purpose to speak to-morrow upon the tariff and he president's message, though he may be delayed by the Saulsbury resolution until Tuesday, and Senator Teller, if a good opportunity occurs, will address the senate on he same subject later in the week. Senator Beck is booked for a reply at an

early day to Schator Brown's speech upon in-Senator Davis expects to call up for action during the week the dependent pension bill. Senator Allison is expected to make a report upon the undervaluation bill Tuesday or Wednesday but will probably ask that the measure be recommitted for amendment be-

fore it is brought forward for consideration and action.

Senator Riddleberger promises to be heard at some length by his colleagues, and, if he can effect it, by the public as well, upon the British extradition treaty, and secret ses-

ions.
The Indiana contested election case will come before the house to morrow as unfin ished business, and several hours of time will be at the disposal of those members who wish to speak If any time remains afterward Mr. Crain will seek to have passed, under a suspension of the rules, the proposed constitutional amendment fixing the 1st day of January as the date for the assembling of

The urgent deficiency appropriation bill will probably be pressed to the point of pas-sage early in the week, and if Mr. Foran shall have sufficiently recovered, he will ask the house to take up and pass the pension appropriation bill, which is in his charge.

Statistician Dodge in Danger. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- A communication signed by eighty-eight members of congress, asking for the dismissal of Statistician Dodge, was received vesterday by the commissioner of agriculture. The movement is understood to have originated with the to-bacco growers, who were aggrieved by the

# LIBBY PRISON.

The Famous Structure to Be Placed on Exhibition in Chicago.

statistician's crop reports last summer.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5 .- A new departure in the line of relic warship has been taken in this city. The preliminary steps for the forma tion of a corporation whose object is the purchase and removal to this city of the famous Libby prison, of Richmond, Va., were taker here yesterday. The corporation will have a capital of \$400,000 and has already secured the option from the owners of the buildings During the war this old prison hav ing a dimension of 9,032 feet, and built with 600,000 brick, had confined within its bare walls more than thirty-six thousand union soldiers. The company propose to take the building down in sections, pack it carefully and remove it to Chicago where will be set up precisely as originally. The will surround it with another building with a glass roof and on the wall opposite the rear of the prison will have a panoramic view of the St. James river and the country beyond. The company expects to complete the re-moval and setting up this year.

Indianapolis and the Convention. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 5.- Special Tel gram to the Ber. ]-Democratic politicians are making strenuous efforts to secure the national convention for Indianapolis. It is understood that the movement is in the interest of Governor Gray's candidacy for the vice-presidency. It is supposed that the convention will be influenced to greater extent in his favor, if it is in the midst of his friends The followers of Governor Hill of New York. are said to be favorable to holding the con vention in Indianapolis. The administration workers will be thickest in New York and Governor Hill would like to have a free fight on neutral ground in his presidential aspirations. Politicians are meeting with some discouragement in the fact that Indian apolis hotel keepers are unwilling to under take to entertain the convention. At least they will make no promises of ability in this line. One of the most prominent proprietors has declined to sanction the claim that the convention, since it is to be brief, can be readily cared for in this city. Indianapolis has some of the best hotels in the west, as everybody knows, and the proprietors do not propose to damage their reputation by promising to take care of a crowd that far ex ceeds their capacity.

The Fire Record. CHICAGO, Feb. 5 .- The two upper floors of the five story building Nos. 68 and 70 Wabash avenue, burned this morning, and the rest of the structure and its contents were badly damaged by water, causing damage aggregating \$90,000. A. R. Barnes & Co. printers, are the heaviest sufferers. Their loss is \$55,000; insured for \$36,000 among twenty companies. The other losses are all sured. They are as follows: C. H. Blakele & Co., printers, \$17,000; Schoot & Co., leathe jobbers, \$5,000; R. R. McCabe & Co., print ers, \$1,000; H. R. Eagle & Co., wholesale grocers, and C. O. Thiel & Co., lithographers \$2,500 each, and H. A. Kahn, owner of the ouilding, 850,000.
Sr. Louis, Feb. 5.—Fire this morning des

troyed the Hildreth Printing company's establishment and seriously damaged Herzog & Co.'s. Mermod & Jaccard's jewelry house and Odd Fellows rooms. The losses aggregate \$155,000; insurance about two-thirds.

### Stole Jewelry Worth \$30,000. NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 5 .- Early this morn

ing burglars entered the jewelry store of Chapman & Gale, took the door off the safe and stole all the diamonds, gold watches and valuable lewelry. The firm was carrying large stock of the Rockford Watch company was carrying a goods which they were selling on the club plan. The value of the goods stolen is esti-mated at \$30,000. There is no trace of the burglars.

Cox Sent to an Infirmary.

DUBLIN, Feb. 5.-Cox, M. P., has been removed from his cell in the Limerick jail and sent to an infirmary. He is said to have lost his appetite.

# REDUCING PASSENGER RATES.

A Revulsion of Feeling Among the People of Iowa.

LOWER FREIGHTS DESIRED FIRST.

A Resolution to That Effect Returns the Two-Cent Fare Bill to Committee-An Efficient Board of Health.

### Iowa's Big Show.

DES MOINES, In., Feb. 5. — [Special to the Ben.]—The legislature is dragging its slow length along, and while in session is the main topic of lowa interest. There is a steady throng of visitors at the capital, new faces being seen every day The people of this city who think they can go any day, as a rule never go at all. But to the people in the rural districts and distant cities, a visit to the legislature presents great attractions. So the hard-handed farmer, the pert country lawyer, the overworked merchant who wants a little rest, the young bridal couple, all turn their faces toward the state house and tarry for a few hours or days with the statesmen. They usually seek out first of all "our member, and it is a common sight to see a legislator summoned to the lobby to greet an enthusi astic delegation of his constituents, who gaze with rapt admiration and pride upon his greatness. He escorts them to comfortable seats and points out the objects of interest, and they go home and declare that "our member" is perfectly lovely. Thus do the great men keep themselves solid with their constituents.

THE PASSENGER PARE AGITATION. The agitation over the 2-cent fare bill shows

that it is possible for sincere reformers to go

a little too fast. The great demand of the people of Iowa for the last year or two has peen for better freight rates and relief from anfair discrimination. They haven't com plained of the rate for passenger fare, and until the inter-state commerce law cut off passes, and special forms to commercial travelers, the passenger rate wasn't alluded to But immediately following the vanishing pass and the departing special mileage favors, came a demand from the traveling men for 2-cent fare. A good many country editors who were asked for the first time in many years to pay fare, joined in the hue and cry and succeeded in getting county conventions here and there to approve the idea. But the farmers and workingmen, whose interests should have been first consulted, were not consuited, and do not approve of this course, for they know that the result will be to hurt them in the end. The railroad employes all over the state are sending protests against this reduction for they say that the railroads will endeavor to recoup themselves should the bill be passed, by dis themselves should the bill be passed, by dis-charging employes or cutting down their wages. They say that every such logisla-tion that reduces the receipts of the rail-roads goes further and compels them to suffer. That's why they oppose the bill. The farmers oppose it for another reason. They say that they ride on the cars but very little, and the proposed reduction would make a saving to them of not more than fifty cents or a dollar in the course of the year. But they all ship produce of one kind or another and have to pay freight on most things they use on the farm. They argue that if the passen-ger fare is reduced there is little likelihood of getting any relief in the other direction. So they are sending in their protests and coming in person to say that this movement for the 2 cent fare is too previous, and should not be pushed for the present. The business men in the small towns not on the main lines are also oppos-ing the bill. The reduction to 2 cents applies to only first class roads, with say 1,500 mile of trade. On the other 6,500 miles there will be no 2 cent fare. They agree that if the roads are compelled to reduce on their main lines they will retaliate by reducing the num ber of trains on the branch lines, substituting cabooses for good coaches, withdrawing passenger trains that didn't pay expenses, and in many ways impairing the present service. The people on the branch lines will be the ones to suffer, and they will have no compen-sation, so they are energetically opposing Thus it appears that the real busi ness and farming interests, together with the workingmen of the state, do not want the legislation which some of their friends have proposed for them. The BEE's recent editorial on this subject, suggesting that it is a little too soon to attempt this reduction in a

many legislators, who are coming to look at the matter in the same light. A SCARCITY OF CARS. The scarcity of cars to move freight is proving a great hardship in northwestern lowa. Tons upon tons of baled hay have been pried up along the track, waiting for a chance to be shipped to market. Snow has covered it, rain has beat upon it, and a little more inclement weather will about ruin it The farmers who have been relying on thi bountiful hay crop to help them out with their taxes and furnish much needed money are suffering very much by the scarcity of cars. If the railroads could relieve the situ-ation they would make the heart of many an lowa farmer glad.

state no more populous than lowa, has been read with interest and is being endorsed by

AN EFFICIENT BOARD OF HEALTH.

The promptness with which the state board of health has taken hold of the smallpox matter has shown its efficiency and pub-lic worth. One case of the disease was brought into the state. The board promptly notified every other state, issued warning to city boards of health, instituted quaranting measures against all who had been exposed took precautions against the spread disease, and put everybody on guard. board has indicated its right to exist and think that after all it really does amount to something.

# A Lively Week.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 4. - [Special Corre pondence of the Brr. |-The past week has been an exciting one in railway and legislative circles. Senator Young's 2-cent fare bill caught the railroad attorneys napping. and before they fully realized the situation the author of the bill had pushed it through the railroad committee of the senate, with little or no opposition. An effort was then made to secure a rehearing and on Wednesday forenoon audience was given to representatives of several leading roads to pre-

sent the railroad side of the case. Hon. J. W. McDill, of Creston, spoke for the "Q." and predicted dire results to all the commercial interests of the state should the bill pass. John F. Duncombe, of Fort Dodge, spoke in much the same strain in behalf of the Illinois Central, and President Ives, of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, represented his own line. These addresses had little or no effect on the committee, and on Thursday afternoon the Young bill was reported back by Chairman Sweeney and placed at the very head of the calendar. The gang of railroad strikers now took a new turn, and prevailed upon the chairman to favor a delay.

A resolution introduced by Senator Woolson, of Henry, remanding the bill back to the railroad committee with instructions to report on a bill regulating freight traffic first was long and hotly debated and finally adopted by the decisive vote of 30 to 18. Thus in the first skirmish between the corporations and the people the victory perches upon the railroad banner. To say that the anti-monopolists were dismayed at this result, would express it far too mildly, but while acknowledging a defeat they are neither discouraged nor disheartened, and will renew the fight at once. There are two whole months yet for legislative work and the

tion on all of these questions. Representa-tive Cummins, of this city, who, although elected as a railroad attorney, has assumed the role of a reformer, has created some-thing of a sensation by introducing a bill to prevent a railroad corporation from dispensing of its stock for less than 60 per cent of its value. In advocating the passage of this bill Mr. Cummins said that the Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska railroad, otherwise known as the "Diagonal," was bonded at \$64,000 a mile, while it was recently developed in the course of legal inquiry that the road actually cost but \$12,000 per mile. It is being taxed to pay interest on this enormous amount of watered stock that the people of lowa so justly complain. There is a strong suspicion, however, that Mr. Cummins, who represents the Rock Island, a road whose stock is way above par, designs to cripple the new and weak lines by this bili rather than to protect the regule. The search of cars in oped in the course of legal inquiry that the to protect the people. The scarcity of cars in northern Iowa has induced Representative Chapman, of Wright county, to introduce a bill requiring railroads to furnish cars of three days' notice, with a penalty of \$10 flofor each days' default, and some bill of this

character will likely become a law.

The house railway committee of which
Hon. Silas Wilson, of Cass county is chairman, are working away at the numerous
railway bills with which that committee has been flooded, and will hardly report before the last of the coming week. This commit-tee will report in favor of prohibiting all free passes, and cutting both passenger and freight rates about one third. All of these recommendations shall be adopted by the

The farmers of this legislature are rather pard on the lawyers. At present the cour-locket is published free and a copy furnished to each practicing attorney. There is a movement on foot to compel the lawyers to pay for this work and it is claimed that a say ing of \$300,000 in taxes will thereby be saved. Representative Mack, of Madison, has also introduced n bill empowering the distric-judge to limit the time of counsel in making its argument except in cases of felony. s blessed with some very windy lawyers and this bill will receive strong support.

The legislature is after the Bohemian oats

swindlers, and these gentry will likely give this state a wide birth in the future. Hon, Richard Price, senator from Madison, has in-troduced, and the senate has passed, a bill making the selling of grain at fletitious values a penitentiary offense. This is, in substance, the Ohio law, which has driven these meanest of all mean swindlers entirely

out of the state.

The effort to reduce the price of school books is likely to prove a failure. Fifty bills have been introduced on the subject, but the committee is hopelessly at sea and unable to decide upon any line of procedure. Many teachers of the state bitterly oppose the uni-form system, claiming it would do away with all competition and have a tendency to direct the educational influences in grooves. The state will most likely endeavor to purchase the books at wholesale, leaving each district to select the series, on condition that they can only be changed once in five years.

Joint resolutions favoring postal telegraphy and the election of United States senators by the people have passed the senate and wil meet with very little opposition in the house The house committee on suppression of in-temperance is working away on the iron-olad prohibatory law, and the indications are that t will be reported back favorably, with a few minor amendments. A strong lobby of women

s present working for this bill and also for Constables Held in Contempt. DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 5.—[Special Tele-gram to the Bre.]—The arrest last night of the prohibition constables on the charge of blackmail and perjury has created a great sensation. There has been a moral conviction for a long time that the constables had been levying blackmail upon druggists and all others who sold liquor for any purpose. They have been accustomed to practice upon these dealers and harass them on some technicality, till, as it is generally believed, they were bought off. Then the prosecutions would cease for a while. This gang of constables have done more to bring prohibition into disgrace in this city than all other causes They are elected or appointed in combined. some of the adjoining suburbs of the city and come here to carry on their operations.

The republican party, though not endorsing thom, has had to suffer by their odious course, and it is estimated that the republicans have lost five hundred votes here in the city on account of these men practice more than anything else that started the independent republican anti-prohibitic movement here last fall as a protest against such disreputable proceedings. So there is

### HEAGLE AGAIN HEARD FROM He Says His Intentions Toward Mrs. McNamara Were Honorable.

fastened around two at least of the gang.

general rejoicing to-day that the toils have

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 5.-[Special Telegram to the Ber. ]-A telegram from Omaha published here vesterday regarding alleged scan dalous conduct both in Omaha, Chicago and this city of William Heagle, a prominent broker of Denver and Mrs. Nellie McNamar, of Omaha, has created considerable in terest and is by many pronounced untrue so far as their conduct here is concerned. Mr. Heagle was seen by the representative of the BEE to-day and said that Mrs. McNamara is a most estimable lady and unless her relatives succeed by their present methods in preventing him he expects to make her his wife. He denies that she is insune or that upon a visit to Denver she purchased him diamands or lavished money upon him as alleged in the Omaha telegram. He says that P. R. Sullivan, the lady's father has been opposed to her marry ing any one because in that event her prop erty would pass from the possibility of his control. A recent visit which Mr. Heagle paid to Omaha, he states, was for the purpose of paying his attentions to the lady stopped at the Paxton hotel in that city and spent his own money in paying all his bills. Mr. Heagle asserts that Mrs. McNamara's father, seeing that violent means only would enable him to break the expected marriage, caused his arrest on the charge of vagrancy, but that on the following day he was released by the police judge on his own representation He then returned to Denver because he feared further persecution from the trate father of Mrs. McNamara.

# Cashed Forged Paper.

New York, Feb. 5. - | Special Telegram to the Brg.]-Some extensive forgeries have just come to light. A number of checks purporting to be signed by President McLean, of the Manhattan Life Insurance company, lately passed through the clearing house, were protested, and then discovered to be forged. They came from eastern banks and ranged from a few hundred to \$1,000, and are the company who lately skipped to Canada It is supposed that he deposited them in the bank and then drew against them. The total amount he realized is not known yet, but the losses will fall on the banks that cashed the forged paper. Even their names cannot be learned.

Packing Product Rates Reduced. CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The western railroad

war is being prosecuted with vigor. The most important reduction made yesterday was on packing house products from Kansas City, Omaha and all other Missouri rive points to Chicago. This rate was reduced from 25 cents per 100 pounds to 15 cents, and private dispatches received from Omaha packers state that they are offered a 13 cent

# Left to the Courts.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 5.—Governor Buck ner to-day gave his answer to the agent of the governor of West Virginia, in the matter of the demand made upon him by the state of West Virginia for the surrender of the members of the Hatfield gang, now in jail at Pikesville, Ky., and who were taken forcibly from the state of West Virginia. Governor Buckner says it is a matter for the courts to house is preponderantly anti-monopoly and decide, and the friends of the prisoners will will force the senate to take some definite achave to depend upon a writ of habeas corpus.

# SPANISH MINERS SHOT DOWN

Troops Charge a Mob at Huelva With Fatal Results.

FOURTEEN CIVILIANS KILLED.

A Quantity of Dynamite Discovered in Possession of the Rioters-No Disturbances Among the Pennsylvania Strikers.

Strikers Shot By Troops. Mannin, Feb. 5.-A dispatch from Huelva states that a mob of miners on a strike being ordered to disperse, refused to do so, and was

fired upon by the troops. Several persons are reported to have been killed and five wounded. It is stated that ten civilians were killed. The civil government of Huelva, accompanied by two companies of troops and some civil guards, arrived at the scene on Saturday, and found the streets occupied by a threatening mob, numbering about fourteen thousand. The governor spoke from the balcony of the muricipal building, and tried to restore order, but the crowd drowned his

voice with shouts and fired pistols and threw

dynamite cartridges at the soldiers. The

troops were then ordered to fire. The crowd

was flually dispersed. Two soldiers were wounded. It is now ascertained that five more civilans have died from their wounds, and other cases of wounded persons have come to light. One thousand soldiers now occupy the town and surrounding villages. Magistrates sent to investigate the affair found arms and dynamite secreted in a number of houses.

Socialist agents were also discovered. Sunday Among the Strikers. SHENANDOAH, Pa., Feb. 5 .- Nothing has ret occurred to break the peace of Sunday here. The rioting Poles have kept themselves in the saloons that are their headquarters drinking and discussing plans for to morrow. It is currently understood they do not propose to allow anybody to work at either the Reading or individual collieries either at "dead" work or other work if they can stop it. They believe too that they have the power to prevent it and boast that the moral support of many others is at their

Driven to the Poor House.

READING, Pa., Feb. 5.—The shutting down of so many furnaces for want of coal has caused misery in an unexpected quarter. There being no demand for ore, many of the ron ore mines along the East Pennsylvania road have closed down. Miners who have road have closed down. Miners who have large families received but 75 to 90 cents per day, and are consequently, even when working, in almost abject poverty. About thirty of them, with their families, have been compelled to seek admittance to the Berks and Lehigh county poor houses until work is resumed.

Miners Resolve to Strike. DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 5.—[Special Telegram to the BEE]—All of the miners in eight mines south of this city have agreed to begin a gen-

cral strike to-morrow. They demand pay at the rate of 4 cents per bushel or \$1 per ton. the rate of 4 cents per bushed or \$1 per ton.
They have been paid 3 cents per bushed or 80 cents per ton and insist on the increase, which is very generally refused. The Pioneer mine has been paying the price asked, but the miners there have been induced to join the strike to help force the other companies into making the raise by making the strike general and threatening a coal famine. If the strike is mangurated to-morrow it will throw above five hundred

men out of work. Union Men Protest.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5 .- The Times to-morrow will publish the text of a letter that has been mailed to President Cleveland and another, similar in character, to Chairman Barnum, of the democratic national committee, calling attention to the alleged employment of nonunion workmen in the construction of the auditorium building in this city and the andiforum building in this city and the charge that convict-cut stone has been used in the structure. The question is asked whether the president and Mr. Barnum will countenance holding the democratic national convention in the auditorium building, should the convention come to Chicago. The names persons signing the letters a

ganizations they represent are withheld. Failed to Meet.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5 .- The meeting of packing house men to organize a national d'atrict did not occur to-day, as was intended. It is now announced to occur Sunday next.

### THE CLEARANCE RECORD. The Financial Transactions of the Past Week.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 5 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The following table compiled from dispatches to the Post from the managers of the leading clearing-houses of the United States, shows the gross exchanges for the week ended February 4. 1888, with the rate per cent of increase or decrease as compared with the amounts for the corresponding week last year:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS	creuse.	crease.
New York Roston Philadelphia Chicago St. Louis San Francisco New Orleans Raitimore Pittsburg Cinchanati Louisville Kansas City Milwankee Providence Detrait St. Paul Minneapolis Omaha Clevekuni Memphis Columinus Denver Hartford 10 dinth St. Joseph Peoria Indianapolis New Haven Spring-field Wornester Gall vest-off Porthatel Norfols Wichita Lowell Syracuse Grand Rapids	61,257,447 561,257,447 561,257 15,655,163 11,601,658 11,601,608 11,608 11,608 11,608 11,608 11,608 11,608 11,608 11,608 11,608 11,608 11,608 11,608 11,608	32.3 20.4 1.8 9.5 25.0 9.0 2.8.7 10.5 33.3 36.4 30.6 6.5 28.9 0.3	9. 11. 8. 55. 0
Total Outside New York *Duluth not in Jud	The second secon	ii a	2

Mayor Hewitt's High Ambition.

New York, Feb. 5 .- Special Telegram the BEE. |- The democrats want Mayor Hewitt to run again, but it is quite evident the mayor wants to be president. Howitt laughs at the suggestion, but his own actions indicate that he has an eye on the white house. He received a letter the other day saying; "We want you to go to Washington and see if any improvement in messages can be made." Mr. Hewitt was careful to have all papers print the letter, and his anxiety to see it in the papers showed many that the mayor's political ambition aims exceedingly high.

Germany's Treaty With Italy.

LONDON, Feb. 5 .- The treaty between Italy and Germany stipulates that if France attacks either country the other shall send an army of 300,000 men to the French fronties.